BY CONGRESS TO RAILROADS. Suits Involving About \$2,000,000 Worth of Land-Senutor Sawyer to Build a New Rouse-The Many Fine Manulons at the West End-The Forum of the Country Transferred from the House to the Senute-Tom Reed Postng as one of Raphael' Angels-The Senate Library, of which Some Senators Never Heard,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- The State of Michigan has begun the prosecution of suits against the Government for about two million deliars' worth of lands in that State. The facts in the case as shown by the records present a remarkable case of mismanagement or dishonesty on the part of officials in the Land Office in years gone by. Should the case now being prepared for trial prove a good one, almost the entire upper peninsula of Michigan would be involved, and in some cases whole villages would be found to have been erected upon land to which the purchasers nover had a title. The suits are being brought in the name of the State of Michigan by Cyrus G. Luce, the Governor. Ex-Senator Christiancy and other leading lawyers in the State have been retained as counsel. The lands affected are owned by many prominent men in all parts of the United States. The Michigan Senators Stockbridge and Palmer, and several members of the House, would be heavy losers should the claim of the State prove to be a valid one. It is held by the State that certain Michi-

should the claim of the State prove to be a valid one. It is held by the State that certain Michigan railroads and corporations are now owring or have sold upward of 500,000 neres of land to which they have had no just title, and that suits are to be brought by the State against the Flint and Pere Marquette, the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw, and the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroads, to recover 180,000 neres of these lands, filegally held by them through grants of Congress. Three of the most prominent lawyers in Michigan have been in Washington for several days as representatives of these roads making a careful examination of the sand Office records, in order to prepare to contest the suit brought by the State.

The point in the claim of the State, which has caused a great sensation in Michigan, is that the lands in controversy, which have been granted to railroad corporations by Congress and given to individuals under the various homstead, prefemption, and other laws, rightfully belonged to the State under the Swamp Land act of 1850. A short time ago a suit was brought by the State as a test case, and it is now awaiting decision by the Secretary of the Interior. The case has also been brought before the Michigan supreme Court for adjudication, and the interior Department decision will probably be withheld until the court passes upon the matter, which will probably be brought to the United States Supreme Court for final settlement. The Land Office officials here say that the matter as it now stands is one with which they have nothing to do. If any lands were withheld from the State of Michigan to which she was entilled under the Swamp Land act, it was done by mistake, and the State has a legal claim to them, no matter whose interests are affected. The railroad representatives and other defendants in these suits say that the name of the State of Michigan is being used in them simuly as a cover by a ring of speculators who have joined together to see what they can make out of it. The effect upon the State, the d

Senator Sawyer is about to build a house in Washington. The plan has been completed by the architect and approved by the Senator. It will be a large house, built on a lot adjoining that of Lyman Tiffany, whose new West End house was the scene of a house-warming toa party about ten days ago. The site will give sunshine on all sides. Mrs. Nawyer is an invalid, who is wholly unable to leave her room without assistance. Her comfort and pleasure have been much studied in the plan of the house. The rooms are to be so arranged as to give all the variety of outlook possible, all the variety possible in the interior, and to admit the sunshine at every turn. In other words, as much of the brightness and beauty of the outside world as it is possible to gather within the four walls of a house will be in Senator Sawyer's new house, to cheer and please his invalid wife. Mr. Sawyer is one of the plainest of men, and a man whose simple tastes have never changed. But he is fond of surrounding his family with luxury. He likes his wife and daughters to wear fine gowns and jewels without regard to cost. He took the Creswell house when he first came to the Senate, and pays an enormous rent for it. In its day, when ex-Postmaster-General Creswell occupied the house, it was considered one of the elegant houses in the then West End. But the West End has gone further west, and tremendous strides in architecture have been made since that time. The Creswell house and many others have been last lar behind by the architecture and aesthetic furnishing of the present day and generation of Washington houses. house was the scene of a house-warming ton others have been left far behind by the architecture and asthetic furnishing of the present day and generation of Washington houses. Senator Sawyer's house will be one of the handsomest structures in the vicinity of Dupont Circle. This is saying a good deal, for there are many of the best houses up that way. Within a stone's throw of the Circle are Senator Edmunds's new house, the Yules house, taken this week by Senator Jones of Nevada, and Lieut, Emory's big house next door, with a parties of here that throws the British Legation from across the street quite in the shade. It porte-co lere that throws the British Legation front across the street quite in the shade. It may be rom trked that Lieux, Emory's pay from the navy did not build his house. Mrs. Emory was an heiress, and the house was a present from her father. Ex-Senator Van Wyck's house is near by, with its tell round tower, and the new house of Sunset Cox, built since his return from Turkey and taken possession of since the holidays. Then there is the Patton house, built by the wealthy widow Patton, from Nevada, and said to have the most gorkeous interior of any of the new houses. Other houses still new but old enough to be well seasoned are Justice Matthews's house, Belden Noble's house, Mr. Raine's house, D. R. McKee's house, a present from Mrs. McKee's father, the late Gon. Dunn: Paymaster Bates's house, the house of Thomas Wilson, that was known as the home of the late Senator Miller of California, and a score of other handsome houses, built within a dozen years, more or less. Senator Sawyer expects to have his house ready to live in about a year from this time, or to start in with the next ecesion of Congress. It is evident that Wash ington is to be his winter home, without the contingency of remaining in the Senate.

Two new houses recently built by Senators and opened this season are those of Senator Cookes | and Senator Pugh on B street. They are of more modest dimensions, and cost less more than the others named. But they are pret'y hewes, showing a good deal of taste inside and out. Senator Cockrell's house is finished with light woods and open grates. By a hap, y economy of space the hall is made to seem much larger than it is and is also a very attractive entrance. The dining rooms is much more specious than dining rooms in many of the larger houses, which have the common fault of small dining rooms. Senator Cockreil has his library on the second floor, where it cannot be used for a "back parlor" or family "sitting room," but is used exclusively as a library, and the Senator's work room. Mrs. Cockreil herself planned the house, and, as she declares, "there is not an inch of waste space from the collar to the garret." of more modest dimensions, and cost less

The delivery of a set speech in the Senate has become a daily occurrence, and Senator Vance, by reading a lengthy effort from many script on Friday, continued to observe the rule. In this connection Mr. John H. White, one of the official stenographers of the House and well known in New York, called attention to a deal known in New York, called attention to a consider the things which his long experience has led him to regard with interest. "Years ago," he said, "the floor of the House was the forum of the country, the great debating ground where the statesmen of the country opposed or defended important measures. Of late years this has changed. Nearly all the work of the House is now done in the committee rooms, and the House generally acquiesces in the report of the committees without question. In the Senate it is different. That body has now become the script on Friday, continued to observe the rule debating society where long and carefully pre-pared speeches are the rule."

Tom Reed of Maine, who is fat, genial, and witty, loves to pose. His seat is back in one of the rear rows, but he is rarely in it. He is genthe rear rows, but he is rarely in it. He is generally to be seen standing at the head of one of the alses, directly beneath the Speaker, and leaning with one hand unon a desk white the other is concealed in his nocket. Occasionally he promenades in the rear of the seats, and is thus easily pointed out from the galleries. On Friday, however, he outdid himself. While standing behind one of the tail cloth screens in the rear of the hall of the House he let his head gradually sink until his neet rested on the brass rod. Then he raised his arms, crooked his elbows so that his hands came beneath his chin, turned his round cherubic face upward, and for five minutes looked for all the world like one of the little angels in Raphael's famous painting, except that he lacked wings.

On the third and fourth floors of the Senate wing of the Capitol, just under the roof among the pillars and alcoves, is the library of the Senate. Not one Senator in five knows that half a dozen rooms and they are very pleasant ores, too. The little round windows look out over the west lawn and command a fine view of the Potemae River and Virginia hills. The

large collection of books in this library comprise full sets of Congressional Globes, and records from the beginning of the Government. The journals and reports of the two Houses of Congress are also kept in this library, but no books of a general character. The library is quite inaccessible, as it is reached only by going up through the document room and one or two narrow corridors beyond, or climbing a circular and almost hidden stairway that lends to the library from the corridor near the chirance to the Supreme dors beyond, or climbing a circular and almost hidden stairway that leads to the library from the corridor near the entrance to the Supreme Court Chamber. Many men have served full terms in the Senate and never heard of the Senate library. Others have known that there was such a place, but never undertook to visit it. There are a few Senators, however, who spend much of their time up in the lotty rooms among the dusty volumes. It is a very pleasant place to work, the rooms being light and niry, and as quiet as the catacembs of Rome. Three men have charge of this interesting place—a librarian, an assistant, and a panitor. The latter is a colored man, who has been in his present place for a long time. He is a very efficient man and can place his hand upon any volume called for without a moment's hesitation. The assistant is an old gentleman who is never absent from duty and who occusionally tells of what a lunny old place the Senate library is. He says that while it is true that many Senators never heard of the place there are others who constantly avail themselves of its privileges. One of the stories told by the old gentleman is interesting as showing how thoroughly posted some statesmen are.

One day, he says, a Senator stumbled into the Senate library and asked to see Mr. Spofford, "He is down in the Congressional Library," said the old assistant. "This is the Senate in hades is the Congressional Library."

The members of the Corean Embassy, who arrived here a few days ago, are still established at a hotel, not yet having secured a lega-tion building. These men walk about the city in the most unconcerned manner, and attract more attention from the citizens than do the more attention from the citizens than do the silken-robed members of the Chinese Embassy. The latter have grown to be familiar although picturesque figures in the social and street life of Washington. They formerly suffered great annoyance from the parsistent curiosity of people, both young and old, When they passed along the streets they were gazed at by the cld and followed by the young to such an extent that police interference was often necessary. The Chinamen are proverbially good natured, however, and never resented the intrusion of the curious populace. Often on summer evenings they could be seen sitting in the parks, surrounded by whole bevies of children, at whom they would smile blandly, and for whose pleasare they carried silk bags or pockets filled with nuts, candies, and fruits. The faithless urchins have now forsaken their Celestial friends and patrons to follow the fortunes of the newly arrived Coreans, whose faces are less familiar, but whose robes are equally as gaudy. This afternoon five members of the latest arrived embassy started out for a promenade about the city. They were unaccompanied by guide or interpreter. They walked rapidly, without any reference to sign posts or lanimarks, and seemed to pay no attention whatever to anything. They simply walked straight ahead. They were surrounded by a perfect swarm of children, who actually walked on their very heels. There were no less than fifty boys and girls, and they hung about the strange-looking group that it was no wonder that before they had accomplished half a dozen blocks they were surrounded by a perfect swarm of children, who actually walked on their very heels. There were no less than fifty boys and girls, and they hung about the strange-looking roup that it was no wonder that before they had accomplished half a dozen blocks they were surrounded by a perfect swarm of children, who actually walked on their very heels. There were no less than fifty boys and girls, and they hung about the strange-looking two them. It consists of a hat m silken-robed members of the Chinese Embassy. The latter have grown to be familiar although

The report of the Senate Committee on Pensions in favor of the bill granting a pension of \$2,000 per annum to the widow of Gen, Logan is a long document, confined to a showing of proof that Logan's death was caused ultimate ly from wounds received in the war, and that he was, therefore, justly entitled to a pension he was, therefore, justly entitled to a pension while he lived. The report consists chiefly of affidavits from a few members of Logan's old regiment, the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, testifying to his services and wounds, and the testimony of Dra. Hamilton and Baxter of Washington that Logan's death was caused by rheumatism as a result of his service in the army. Two or three of Logan's old comrades, including the surgeon of his regiment, testify that Logan frequently complained of suffering great agony from his wounds, and that he often predicted that they would kill him. According to the written testimony of Dr. flamilton of the Marine Hospital Service, who was one of Logan's physicians, he died from corebral rhoumatism. In his testimony Dr. Hamilton also says:

The bill granting the pension to Mrs. Logan will pass the Senate at an early day. There will be strong opposition to it in the House.

The question of admission of Dakota has been set aside by the House Committee on Territories until the Oklahoma bill shall have been considered, and Friday has been fixed for a hearing of persons interested in the measure. There is no question as to the result, so far as the committee is concerned. Mr. Springer, who is the Chairman of the committee, has looked after that, and he knew from personal inquiry, even before the committee was publicly announced, that its members were almost unanimous in favor of the "boomers." The minority report is likely to be signed by only two committeemen. Messrs. Baker of New York, a Republican, and Barnes of Georgia, both of whom regard the bill as sanctioning an illegal invasion of a territory held by civilized Indians under sacred treaty rights. On the floor of the House, however, considerable opposition to the schome will be developed. Among those who favor it, including Representatives Townshem of Illinois and Weaver of Iowa, an effort will be made to show that the opening of the Oklahoma region to settlers is earnestly desired by the Knights of Labor and other workingmen, but this position will be vigorously combated. been considered, and Friday has been fixed for

Representative Richardson of Tennessee will soon introduce a resolution which will authorize the printing of a pocket manual for each member of Congress. It is to be a little book that can be carried in the vest packet, but will contain a diagram of the house. the members' names, city residences, and States represented, as well as the committees to which each one belongs, and a quantity of other information, including the names of the House officers, which will be of great interest and convenience to Congressmen.

The House Committee on Accounts has modified its original report upon the assignment of committee, which action ensures the adoption of the report by the House before the end of the week. The committee's adverse action upon the amendment proposing to give a clerk to every hopresentative will, however, cause a lively discussion. committee clerks so as to give one to each

The Senate is expected to go into secret session after the morning hour to-morrow, and enter at once upon the consideration of the enter at once upon the consideration of the nominations of Messrs. Lamar, Vilas, and Dickinson, and to continue the secret sessions until these are disposed of. The assumption that there will be written reports upon the Lamar case and that the injunction of secreey will be removed, in whole or in part, from the proceedings, can be traced to nothing which the members of the Judiciary Committee have said or done; which committee rarely confides its purposes to other Senators, and never to the public.

Mr. Carlisle said to-night that he would probably start on his Southern trip on Monday or Tuesday, the 23d or 24th inst. He will go to or Tuesday, the 23d of Artainst. He will go to Atlanta and Macon only to keep an engage-ment of long standing. He has received a large number of telegrams, letters, and resolu-tions inviting him to visit several other towns, but he has declined them all. His objective point is Atlanta, and he only consents to go to Macon because the distance is short and he could go without much loss of time.

Mr. George Walker, ex-Consul-General to Paris, died here to-day. The circumstances of his death were unusually sad, Mr. Walker who was succeeded as Consul-General last summer by Major Estibone, had just returned

WILL TRY TO TAME HINMAN

MR. CLARK AND THE SONS OF ST.

Nevertheless they will Visit him, and Try to Modity his Hatred of the English—An-other Bugle Blast from Mr. Hinman. One of the most surprised men-American, English, Irish, or Dutch-in this town last night was Joseph H. Clark of 359 West Fortywenth street, the Englishman who expostulated with Lawyer A. P. Hinman of 230 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, for calling Justice Andrew J. White a big mutton-headed Engishman. Clark is janitor of an apartment house at the number mentioned in Forty seventh street, and looked as mild mannered as a tailor's apprentice. He has hig blue eyes, the lids of which opened wider as he talked about the wordy fracas; a peach-blow complexion which changed from pink to bright vermition as he referred to Hinman, and flaxa bair which stood on end when he thought of the rumpus his note to Mr. Hinman had kicked up. Moreover, Ciark is deaf and soft-voiced. He said he had not yet recovered from the startling wonderment caused when he received Hinman's letter throwing back in his face the request for a discussion "without prejudice to race, creed, or nationality," as to whether it was right to call Justice White a big mutton-headed Englishman. Clark was a little flighty with his h's, but otherwise he

alked like a solid American citizen. He said: "Bless us, I am as much an American as hat man. I have been here thirty years and

Teless us, I am as much an American as that man. I have been here thirty years and went all through the war of the rebellion. I mentioned the Society of the Sons of St. George in my letter to Mr. Himman. It is a society to which about two dozen of my English friends belong. It has no connection with the big society of that name. Our society meets at the homes of the members. We believe in having a pleasant, convivial time occasionally, and we manage to carry out the by-laws of the society in that respect at these meetings. Another idea of our society is to help all of our countrymen in need, and we take turns in visiting the hospitals to look out for the poor and unfortunate sons of St. George. Besides this, it is our effort to do away with the feeling some Americans have against Englishmen.

"Bleess me, it isn't anything like what it was when I came here thirty years ago. There is still an under stratum of antipathy, however, and we want that extinguished; and when I read that Mr. Himman had called Justice White a mutton-headed Englishman, we all said: There's a subject for us, and I wrote him a courteous note asking him to appoint a time when we could discuss his remark in a pleasant, even convivial way. Our society meant no offence, and I am sure my letter did not suggest anything ugly. I repeat that our object was to do away with the nexty, herrif feeling that some Americans have for Englishmen.

"But, my eyo, up files Mr. Himman and sends me this cantankerous letter, as if he were the sole defender of the Stars and Stripes from the foundation of the American Government. I wonder if he fought for the American Government, I wonder if he fought for the American Government, I wonder if he fought for the American Government, I wonder if he fought tor the American Government, I wonder if he fought tor the American Government, I wonder if he fought tor the American Government, I wonder if he fought tor the American Government, I wonder if he fought the granduncle was challed out of New Bedford harbor, and which t

dragged before a Sestch magistrate the latter sold to him:

"You rebel, how dare you fight his Majesty's subjects on the high seas;"

The granduncle resided:

"I would dare fight his Majesty himself if I cought him on the high seas."

Mr. Himman remarked that all the English bleed in his tamily had been washed out in the veins of two centuries of American progenitors. He thought the Englishmen were braggarts, and he bitterly referred to the Anglomaniaes in American society.

A SUCCESSFUE ART SCHOOL.

The Gotham Art Students' Association-How It Hegan and What It Bees.

About eight years ago several gentlemen who were interested in art matters were accustomed to meet frequently in the back room of a lager beer saloon in Broome street and, over a social pipe and glass discuss art and its progress in this country. It was thought that there was a large unworked field here which could be filled with but little effort and small outlay. and that numbers of young men and women of small means would be glad of an opportunity clares the Larchmont yachts in commission to learn the art of drawing and painting if there | for 1888, the members and their guests in the furnish them with all the necessaries for carrying out their scheme. The expense, they decided, should be small, so that the tax that it would be necessary to levy upon the students should be kept at the lowest possible figure. The room was hired and furnished, teachers were secured, and the work was begun with a few pupils.

It was a struggle for the projectors of the scheme to keep it going, but they fought their way along until "The Gotham Art Students' Association" was recognized as a promising organization. It has fulfilled this promise. Its rooms at 697 Broadway are admirably fitted up. The members of the association number but twenty-five and the pupils number only fifty, but during the years in which it has been in existence many men and women have been twenty-five and the pupils number only fifty, but during the years in which it has been in existence many men and women have been taught enough about drawing and painting to enable them to earn their itving in this pleasant way if necessary, or to amuse themselves if it is not. John S. Sharp, the President of the association, is a slim, mild-mannered, and soft-voiced man, who is seldem away from the studie. He is wrapped up in his work and in the pupils. The cost of sustaining the association is about \$359 a month. The charge for lessons is so trilling that the income from this source is not much more than 25 per cent, of the cost. The pupils have the benefit of both the Fronch and Munich schools of drawing and painting. The classes are divided up so that they can follow their lessons here without neglecting their daily work.

The classes are the preparatory class, in which they draw from objects; the cast class, in which they draw from casts: the file class, in which they draw from classes: the file class in which they draw from classes the file class in which they learn to naint from life. Pupils can be taught in any of these classes of their during the day or in the evening as they choose. The instructors are William E. Derrick and H. Siddons Mowbray, pupils of Bonnat; B. R. Fitz and F. W. Freer, pupils of the Royal Academy, Munich, and Frederick Moynihan, instructor of the modelling class, who was a pupil of the Royal Academy, London, and of Joseph Durham, E. A.

The association has three large school rooms,

Munich, and Frederick Moynihan, instructor of the modelling class, who was a pupil of the Royal Academy, London, and of Joseph Durham, R. A.

The association has three large school rooms, on the walls of which hang drawings, studies, and photographs by prominent artists and students from the European schools. The pupils are further benefited by frequent lectures, or, as President Sharp expressed it. "talks on art, by prominent artists. The work of the pupils is exhibited, and in this way any special talent is succeilly recognized. Among the pupils is exhibited, and in this way any special talent is succeilly recognized. Among the pupils is exhibited, and in this way any special talent is succeilly recognized. Among the pupils is exhibited in the pupils are a number of young women. President Sharp was asked who get along the faster, the men or women. He replied that the male pupils seemed to be more capable, as a rule, of grasping a subject, and to have a better faculty of reproducing it.

Asked as to whether many pupils graduated, he said: "It is hard to answer that question, because the pupils are more or less fregular in attendance. Occasionally a pupil loses his work and is earned-before economical reasons to suspend his baseons for a time. When he can he returns and resumes his studies. The class in which the pupils paint from life is the highest, and when they reach this grade and become able to carn the commendation of the instructor they usually sustend their lessons."

The association received on Thursday evening a compainentary benefit that was tendered if by the American Art Association, in the American Art Gallories. Among a large number of putatings that were on exhibition woe Huns Maksarts. "Diana and Her Huating Party" and "An Episode of the September Massacre, Parls, 1792," by Julian Story. There was also a vocal and instrumental concert under the direction of Mine. Murit-Celli, Among the artists who volunteered their services were Signor Bologon, Mrs. Clara E. Thoms, Miss Hannan Hosenberg, Miss

ONE OF MR. STANTON'S LETTERS. The Famous War Secretary's Contribution

to a Chapter of History.

Sr. PAUL, Jan. 15 .- The Dispatch this after-

noon published a communication addressed by the late Edwin M. Stanton while Secretary of War under President Lincoln to his personal friend and confident, Rev. Herman Dyer. It is an important contribution to literature of the great controversy growing out of the removal of Gen. McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac. The letter explains the action of Mr. Stanton in directing McDowell's command to remain in defence of the National capital. The letter says that when McCleilan's force was about to be transferred to Fortress Monroe it was discovered that the force left to defend the national capital was less than 20,000 raw recruits, with not a single organized brigade, The best military men agreed that Washington was not safe, and President Lincoin thereupon directed the Secretary, by written orders, to retain one of the army corps for the defence of the capital. This order, the letter says, prooked the wrath of McClellan, and the wrath of McClellan's friends was directed upon the

of McClellan's friends was directed upon the Secretary because he was the agent of its execution. Later the President yielded to the entreaties of McClellan and modified his order to a slight extent, although the Secretary did not concur in the modification. The letter says in conclusion:

"The different records will at the propertime fully prove: first, that I have employed the whole power of the Government unsparingly to support Gen. McClellen's operations in preference to every other General; second, that I have not interfered with or thwarted them in any particular; third, that the force retained from his expedition was not needed and could not have been amployed by him; that it was retained by express orders of the President, upon the best milliary advice in the country; that its retention was required to save the capital from the danger to which it was exposed by a disregard of the President's positive order of the 6th of March; fourth, that between the Irresident and myself there has never been the slightest shadow of difference upon any point, save the attachment of Franklin's force, and that was a point of no significance, but in which I was sustained by Generals Hitchcock, Meigs, Thomas, and Ripley, while the President yielded only to an anxious desire to avoid complaint, declaring at the same time his belief that the force was not needed by Generals Hitchcock, Meigs, Thomas, and needed by Generals Hitchcock, Meigs, Thomas, and the same time his belief that the force was not needed by Generals Hitchcock.

DR. TYLER DIDN'T WAIT,

And Gibbs Blusters and Says He is Fit to Fight Anybedy.

The second regular Sunday afternoon meeting of Employment Agency Gibbs's New York Temperance Union was held yesterday afternoon in the Masonic Hall, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street. The Grand Lodge hall was about two-thirds filled, the majority of those present being ladies. Gibbs was in the chair. Dr. T. S. Lambert was the first speaker. Before he had concluded, the Rev. B. B. Tyler, D. D., pastor of the Church of the Disciples on Fifty-sixth street and formerly chaplain to President Garfield, arrived and took a seat on the platform. He had been announced to deliver the principal address.

At the conclusion of Dr. Lambert's speech Mr. Gibbs rose and congratulated the meeting on the presence of Dr. Tyler. He announced that a collection would be taken up to defray the expenses of the meeting, which would amount to about \$27. In order to give Dr. Tyler an opportunity of resting himself after his journey, he called on Charles H. Houston to recite 'Only a Crust.'

After Mr. Houston's recitation Mr. Gibbs said that he was sorry to have to announce that Dr. Tyler had left the meeting and gone home without apologizing to him, or, as far as he knew, saying anything to the offleers of the union. If this were the case, Dr. Tyler had put a gratuitous slight on the meeting. He was aware that everybody was not his friend, and he felt the fact neutely, but these meetings would go on in spite of the attacks of enemies without and within. This was, possibly, another attempt to crush somebody, but if he was that somebody he would light, and felt fitt of light, anybody.

Dr. Lambert said that Dr. Tyler, in a whispered conversation with him before he left the hall, had complained that, owing to the time taken up by the recitation, he would not be able to deliver his entire address, and he did not care to mutilate it.

Mr. Logan, who sat on the platform, said chaplain to President Garfield, arrived and

not care to mutilate it.

Mr. Logan, who sat on the platform, said that they could have a good enough meeting without any assistance from Dr. Tyler. The D.D. to that gentleman's name he felt they must associate in future with its vulgar significant.

THE LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB. Improvements That Will Surprise Club

There is a pleasant surprise awaiting the members of the Larchmont Yacht Club who have not visited that picturesque spot since the closing of their old club house last fall. When the report of the club gun waxes the echoes around Flagier's Point and Umbreila Rock on the first Saturday in May, and the blue and white pennant on the new flagstaff dewas some way provided in which they could be | new club house and its spacious extension will taught during their leisure hours. It was not be hidden among trees, but will have clear view of Long Island Sound extending more than twenty miles in a semicircle from Fiagler's Point to Matinnicock on the Long Island shore; thence to Glen Cove harber, which is exactly opposite the club hoese, and west to Execution Rock. It is the most desirable site for a yacht club on the coast. Commodore W. S. Alley has personally superintended the work of building the extension, planned by Architect kilbourne, a club member, who also planned the club house itself for Mr. Carver, its late owner. He has been alided by ex-Commodore Augustus Monroe, Engene Bush, and others who take especial interest in the success of the club, which now has a membership of more than 500. A substantial sea wall is being built in front of the club house by the Larchmont Manor Company, under the superintendence of Mr. Campbell, and a road is to be opened along the south side of the property in a few weeks. The estimated cost of the entire club property and improvements is about

club property and improvements is about \$130,000. The Brooklyn Labor Lyccum.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union vesterday afternoon in Labor Lyceum in Myrtle street, Williamsburgh, the ommittee appointed to act with the trustees of the Lyceum in the reorganization of the Lyceum Association reported as follows: "In order to secure under all circumstances

to the labor organizations of Brooklyn a home where they may, free from outside interference and molestation, meet to discuss affairs, and hold public meetings as well, the Labor Lycoum shall be henceforth a private club house, not holding a license for the sale of spirituous liquors, and thus make this establishment independent of the railing and labor-hating parties. Only members of trades unions and recognized labor organizations shall be permitted to become members of the club organization. The expenses of the club will at least be, it is estimated 43,000 a year.

Delegates at the meeting objected to the sentiments in the circular from the Chicago Pioneer Benevolent Society asking for aid for the families of the Anarchists who were hanged, and the union advised each association in the union to contribute if it chose.

A published report that D. A. 49 of this city and D. A. 220 of Long Island were to urge a war on the Central Labor Union if they did not recognize the waiters who were in the Knights of Labor was ridicated by the delegates as silly. hold public meetings as well, the Labor Ly-

WHEELING, Jan. 15 .- At 1 o'clock this morning Patrolman Joseph Glenn had his attention attracted by the barking of a dog in an alley on his beat, and started to make investigation. As he turned into the alley two unnown men opened fire upon him, firing eight known men opened fire upon him, inting eight shots, three of which took effect one entering his stomach. A second hitting him in the left leg, and the third passing through his hat and grazing the scalp. The men who did the shooting had been surprised in the set of forcing an entrance into the resiltence of John G. Hoffman, Sr. They escaped without being recognized. The wounded policeman managed to drag timeelf to a neighboring drug store, where he fell fainting in the doorway. He has grown steadily worse, and will hardly live through the night.

Bill Gallagher in Hard Luck.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 Bill Gallagher, Joe Mackin's right-hand man in the election frauds of the Eighteenth ward in 1884, was released from the Joliet Penitentiary this morning. where he had served one year for negotiating spurious assessment warrants. Gallagher is now at the Pinkerton Agency awaiting Judge Shenard's decision whether he shall go to Piniadelphia, where he is wanted for swindling Abe Thompson and a Miss Sweeney. Gallagher says that he is ready to stand trial in Polladelphia, but objects to being linked with Mackin in the election fraud which contemplated the election of a Senator in place of the late Gen. Logan. The ex-convict lost seventeen pounds during his confinement, and is in abject poverty. where he had served one year for negotiating

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

PRISONER BLUNT MAKES A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST BALFOUR. Mr. Grevy Stricken with Apoplexy and in s

Serious Condition - Ignatieff Corrects Churchill's Blunder-Gindstone in Italy. DUBLIN, Jan. 15 .- The Freeman's Journal ays: "Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, being personally persecuted, and fearing that he will be renoved to a worse prison, feels bound to give Parnellite lenders are to be imprisoned. While taying at a country house in the south of England in Scotomber he met Mr. Ballour.

'arnellites, adding: "I shall be sorry for Mr. Dillon, as he has some good about him; he will have six months. and as he has bad health he will die in prison.' "After the Mitchellstown affair Mr. Blunt went to Ireland and warned Messrs. O'Brien

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt has been moved to a warmer cell in prison, and his overcoat has been returned to him. To-day a band tried to serenade Mr. Blunt, but was prevented by the police. The people are excited and a row is

police. The people are excited and a row is leared.

"Mr. Balfour." says Mr. Blunt. "became aware of this, to which I attribute his virulence in the Portunna trial. I feel unsafe in Mr. Balfour's hands. Unless protected by those responsible for the direction of prison discipline. I should incur the risk of ill treatment or perhaps fare worse." ment or perhaps fare worse."
In response to an inquiry, Mr. Balfour said:
"The story is a ridiculous lie. I do not believe
that Mr. Blunt ever made the assertion attrib-uted to him."

Celebrating the Battle of Yorktown. PARIS, Jan. 15 .-- Mr. McLane, the United States Minister, in a letter to Marquis Rochambeau regretting his inability to attend the banquet in celebration of the battle of Yorktown. says that the celebration recalls for the French says that the celebration recalls for the French their glorious past and for the Marquis the remembrance of the soldier whose name he bears and the dobt of gratitude America owes his courades. He continues: "It is to the ancient association of French and American soldiers on battlefields in the New World that is due the strong current of sympathy which has never ceased to draw France and American together. I greet in the French soldiers present at the bunquet the representative of the French army and the President of the French republic, a toget to whom I desire you to propose in my name." pose in my name."

Austria's Reply to Russia.

VIENNA, Jan. 15 .- It is stated that Count Kalmoky, in his reply to Prince Wobanoff, the Russian Ambassador, who had given an intimation as to the movements of Prussian troops, said that he had taken note thereof.

He could respond by saying that Austria cherished equally peaceful intentions, but it would be for military councils to judge of the situation created by the advance of the troops.

A report is current that the Second Caucausion Army Corps has been ordered to proceed to the Austro-Roumanian frontier.

The Government has decided to begin a movement of troops at an early date, it will send large reinforcements of Hungarian troops to Transylvania. mation as to the movements of Prussian troops,

DUBLIN, Jan. 15 .- As a result of the official nquiry in the case of the ship Alfred D. Snow. which was recently lost off Waterford with all her crew, the coxswain of the Dunmore lie-boat has been pronounced guilty of cowardice in refusing to launch his boat and making an attempt to save the ship's crew. At the time of the wreek the coxswain resigned his office rather than launch the lifeboat as the ship's crew were then actually drowning. The court of inquiry holds that the crew could undoubt-edly have been saved if the lifeboat had been launched.

President Cleveland's Gift to the Pope, ROME, Jan. 15 .-- Archbishop Ryan has nanded to the Rector of the American Seminary President Cleveland's letter, with the volume of the American Constitution dedi-cated to the Pope. The Rector will present them, on the occasion of the Pope's reception, to the American Bishops, in order to avoid put-ting his Holiness to the fatigue of giving a special audience.

Ignatica Sets Churchill Right.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 15 .- Lord Randolph Churchill visited Gen. Ignatieff and said he was happy to make the acquaintance of a states-man representative of the Russian national party. Gen. Ignatieff replied that, properly speaking, there were no political parties in Russia; that he rather represented the na-

The Doctors Disagree.

Berlin, Jan. 15 .- The Tageblatt reports

that there is a serious difference of opinion be-tween Dr. Mackenzie and the German doctors in regard to the Crown Prince's case.

Canonized by the Pope. ROME, Jan. 15.-The Pope to-day, in the pres-

Mobbing a League Meeting.

LONDON, Jan. 15 .- A party of Orangemen attacked an Irish League meeting at Everton, a schurb of Liverpool, to-day, and, wrecked the hall where the meeting was held. Councilor Hyrne, one of these at-tending the meeting, was seriously injured during the airray, and is in a precarbous condition.

Ex-President Grévy suffered a stroke of apoplexy last Monday. He has since been confined to his hed, and his physician has been visiting him twice daily. His condition was kept secret as long as possible. This is the second apoplectic attack the ex-President has had.

Gladstone Beturns Thanks,

LONDON, Jan. 16 .- Mr. Gladstone, through the newspapers, again returns thanks for the large num her of birthday congratulations which he re The Dully News says there is no foundation for port that Mr. Giadstone is going to Reme.

Shot While Hunting.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—While hunting at Rambonil-let yesterday Gen. Brugers was severely wounded in the hip by the accidental discharge of a keeper's gun. President Carnot was one of the hunting party.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 15. - Two bands organ-

Very Cold in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—The weather is intensely old. Neither the Emperor nor the Crown Prince went ut doors to day. Bure Kunckles Prize Fight.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Jan. 15 .- A bare knuckle prize fight took place near Connellsville at day-

hight this morning between James Melton, alias Jem Smith of New York, and Michael O'Malley of Youngstown, Ohio, Melton had the best of the fight from the start, and in the fourteenth round knocked his opponent out. The mill was for the gate receipts, and was witnessed by about 200 persons. Both men were badly punished.

Oblinary.

Capt. Upham of the bark Karnak of St. John. from Dorchester, N. H. Bishop William H. Hickelooper died in Salt Lake City

on Saturday, aged 83. He was the oldest Hishop in the Mormon Church, and for over forty years held the office now made vacant. He had two wives, and at the time of his death his living posterity numbered tweive chil-dren, thirty-six grandchildren, and fifty-two great-grandchildren. grandchildren.
Martin R. Doyle died yesterday at his home in North
Sixth etreet, near Havemeyer street. Williamsburgh, folyears old. He resided all his life in the Fourteenth
ward. He was a member of the firm of O-keede AHoyle, agenta for an Albany browing company. Mr Doyle
in lite was active in the Fire Department, and was a
prominent politician in the Fourteenth ward.

2. Martin Residue of the Company of the Company

V. B. Horton, ex-member of Congress died in Pomeroy, O., on saturday, in his 86th year. He was the failer in inw of den John Pope and of Judge M. B. Force of Cheminati, and to him the credit is given of having placed on the Ohlo river the first steamboat for towing coal.

Force of Cincinnari, and having placed on the Ohlo river the first steamonal showing coal towing coal depend on the Ohlo river the first steamonal state of the United Sinter in Farts, died of pneumonia at his residence in Washington yeaterday afterpoon in his state year. Mr. Waker was born in Feterboro N. H., and was graduated from Bartmonth College in 1827. He practised law in springfield, Mass. from 1847 to 1875, and during that period was at various times elected a member of one branch of the State Legislature. He was also at one time sugared in banking in New York and was for several years. State Sank Commissioner. In 1850 he was appointed by Haves to be chosendiciental in Faris, and served in that cospecity until last June When he bendered his reaganation and returned to the United States. Are Marths Fayard died near Bilexi. Miss. on Saturday of cancer. She was 100 years old, and had filled living descendants, some of whold are promitted men of Biloxi.

Billoxi

The Hon. Oscar B. Hord of Indianapolis, who was stricken down suddenly in his office by paralysis of we days are, died last night. He was the last member of the law firm of Baker. Hord & Hendricks. The only public office he ever held was that of Attorney General of Indiana.

WORKING AGAINST BLAINE.

An Effort to Keep Him from Getting the

Hupson, Wis., Jan. 15 .- Chairman Horace Taylor of the Republican State Central Committee is trying to prevent Blaine from secur-Wisconsin delegates, He has recommended that one of the mandates Republican National tee in reference to the selection of delegates to the National Convention be disregarded in this State. The call for the National Convention requires that "The Congressional district delegates shall be chosen in the same manner as the nomination of a member of Congress is made in said districts." Mr. Taylor affect to regard this instruction as only imprison six of the physically weakest of the

a suggestion and as ambiguous.

He recommends that the Congressional District Convention be called to meet at Madison at the time of the State Convention for the

triet Convention be called to meet at Madison at the time of the State Convention for the election of four delegates from the State at lare; when the delegates arrive at Madison They can meet by Congressional districts and elect their delegates either after or before the State Convention, and the same delegates that are sent to the State Convention can serve as delegates in the district Convention. A member of the committee of this Congressional district said:

"I have forscen that a question would arise upon this matter, and have given it some thought. There can be no doubt that the intention of the National Committee is to have the district delegates elected by the convention held in this district, and the committee expressly and explicitly directs that this shall be done. This plan brings the choice of delegates one step nearer to the people."

Mr. Taylor's recommendations would involve practically a continuance of the old plan which the National Committee seeks to change. Under the system hitherto in vogue, the delegates in this State from the Senatorial and Assembly districts to the State Convention, caucused by Congressional districts at Madison, and selected in their cancers delegates to the National Convention, whose names were then presented to the State Convention, and who were customarily endorsed by the State Convention, which ruled the whole matter.

Now the National Committee socks to change this, and to cause the choice of district national delegates to be made in the district by conventing the delegate to the factors.

Now the National Committee seeks to change this, and to cause the choice of district national delegates to be made in the district by conven-tions especially called for that purpose.

This is a Blaine State, and instructions of the National Committee by bringing the selec-tion of district delegates closer to the rank and fle would materially assist Mr. Blaine, while the adoption of Chairman Forles's suggestion would have an adverse influence.

A FREIGHT WAR THREATENED.

It will be Between the Rock Island and

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 .- The Rock Island's decision to carry live stock in Burton palace live stock cars at the same rates charged in ordinary live stock cars takes effect to-morrow, and developments are awaited with interest. The Burilington's threat to cut rates 20 per cent. in retallation is certain to be carried out if the Rock Island persists in its present attitude. The fact, however, that the Rock Island cannot, for the present, remove the new palace stock cars from the factory is likely to delay the fight. There is some talk that all the roads may conclude to adopt some improved system for the transportation of live stock, and it is said that the Wisconsin Central, Chicago, Burlington and Northern are nego-tiating for something of the kind. The change would certainly be very expensive, and involve an increased liability of \$1,000,000 or more for a system like the Burlington or St. Paul.

more for a system like the Burlington or St. Paul.

The live stock shippers are greatly elated over the prospect of being able to ship stock from the Missouri River to Chicago without unloading. Under the old system all live stock trains had to stop at least once between the Missouri River and Chicago to feed the stock. Under the new system live stock will be fed on the cars, which will be run on passenger time, making the trip from Kansas City to Chicago in twenty-four to thirty hours. The first train of live stock in the palace stock cars is expected to arrive over the flock Island early this week, and arrangements have been made by the dye stock dealers at the stock yards to give the stock dealers at the stock yards to give the Rock Island officials a banquet at the Transit House on the arrival of this train, which is al-ready en route from Caldwell, Kan.

THE IMPROVED ORDER OF KNIGHTS A Branch Formed in New Branswick-Intl

NEW BRUNSWICK, Jan. 15 .- Various disorganized assemblies of the Knights of Labor throughout this part of New Jorsey sent delegates to a convention held here this afternoon to organize an Improved Order of Knights of Labor. About 145 former Knights were present. Powderly, Hayes, and other members of the General Committee were denounced in speeches and resolutions. Twelve resolutions detailing fluancial transactions of certain mem bers of the General Committee were laid over until next Sunday. Original documents and until next Sunday. Original documents and copies of important letters obtained in some way from the Philadelphia headquarters will also be submitted at the next meeting. The object of the improved order, it is explained, will be to bring capital and labor into closer and friendlier relations, oppose all strikes, arbitrate all differences and prevent the blackmating of manufacturers and corporations. Instances of the grossest blackmating will be label.

Instances of the grossest blackmalling will be clied, it is said, at the next meeting, and full excolanation maio of how prominent leaders of krights have become wealthy during the past light years. The resolutions passed by the dissatished New York Enights were endorsed unanimously.

A resolution organizing the First New Brunswick Assembly of Improved Enights was signed by eightly-live former Enights. Members of the old order are not eligible until they have resigned. A number of Hayes's friends tried to enter the hall, but they wereigned out. A lively time is expected at the meeting next Sunday.

ONE LOG REACHES BERMUDA.

Three Vessels Report Passing Drifting Logs on the Veyage South. BERMUDA, Jan. 12 .- Capt. Hire, of the

schooner Moss Gien, of Halifax, Dec. 31, reports that on the afternoon of Jan. 3, in latitude 38° 21', longitude 66° 13', hove vessel to. being in a dense mass of heavy logs, extending as far as the eye could reach, the drift being in an east-southeast direction. Capt. Source, of the tern schooner Susic P.

Oliver, from Rockland, Me., on Jan. 3, reports Oliver, from Rockiand, Me, on Jan. 3, reports that on Jan. 5, at about 31. M., latitude 37-59, longitude 66-47, pursoil several heavy logs of timber drifting in a southeasterly direction.

Capt. Purdy, of the brigantine Ida Maud, from Halifax, N. S., Dec. 31, reports that on Jan. 3, latitude 38-40, longitude 66-06, passed two logs, one much heavier than the other, which was of a good medium size.

On Wednesday last a log, about sixty feet long, was picked up on the north shore of Bermuda.

The "Night Hawks" Stranded. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15 .- A burlesque company known as the Night Hawks is stranded

and can't get out of town. George Armstrong, one of the managers, has disappeared. Harry Emerson, his partner, is locked up. The "Night Hawks" were organized in Albany on Sept. 19 by Watkins and the late Liza Webber, who died on Oct. 23. After many ups and downs through New York State the company landed in New Haven and got to New York on their tranks. In New York Emerson came to the front as one of the proprietors of the show. Afterward Watkins dropped out as proprietor and became advance agent. After the performance last night at the Central Theatre the members of the company demansied their money. Mr. Gillmore, the manager of the theatre, referred them to Emerson. Then Emerson was taken into custody, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Lafayette Theatre in Pittsburgh. The company was advertised to play there New Year's week but didn't, and the theatre wants rent and various expenses. The company drew crowded houses all the week hers, and Magistrate List, before whom Emerson was taken, considers that the players have been made the victims of a skin game. Sept. 19 by Watkins and the late Liza Webber.

Nantucket Lightship Adrift.

Captain Uberweg of the steamship Switterland, from Antwerp, which arrived yesterday, reports the Nantucket Eghtship adrift from her moorings. This is the South Shoal lightship on which the Newcastle City's crew was recently imprisoned. She is a stanch boat, and sail can be made on her.

BROOKLTA.

Many residents of East New York have been arouse

TWO BROOKLYN TRAGEDIES.

FRANK COLMAN SHOT FOR A BURGLAR

BY HIS NEIGHBOR.

a General Fight Among Some Italians in Twenty-fith Street, South Breeklyn.

Frank Colman, a young man who gave his esidence as 156 Ainslie street, Williamsburgh, was shot and fatally wounded at midnight last night while trying to force an entrance into the house of George Belden, at 182 Ainsile street, Williamsburgh, which, it is said, he mistook for his own. Belden, who did the shooting, was arrested by Officer Allison of the Sixth sub-precinct and looked up.

He told the police that he heard a peculiar

noise, and when he went to investigate he found a strange man at work at the front door trying to get in. Believing that burgiars were at work he got his revolver and blazed away at the intruder. Colman is fatally injured, having been shot just below the heart. It was thought he would die before morning. Knife and shotgun were used last night

with probably fatal effect in the big tenement occupied by Italians at 123 Twenty-fifth street, South Brooklyn. The police of the Eigsteenth precinct were first notified of the trable at about 10 P. M., when an excited Italian ran into the Third avenue station and is Capt. Kenny that two women and de man were dying in the tenement of wounds scelved during a general fight. The Captan

were dying in the tenement of wounds during a general fight. The Capt in first summoned an ambulance, and the with Officers McKready and Costello, went to the scene of the fight. He found Rosle Rago, aged 27, who led in the house, suffering from stab wound in the abdomen, face, and wrist. Franci Ros another woman who lived in the house, had a coben stabbed in the ribs, and Costello Onfra a muscular man, had received a charge of he shot in his back.

From what the police could learn rith the aid of an interpreter, it appeared hat the shooting and stabbling originated in dispute about the rent.

The house had been crowded wit people, and Capt. Kenny was informed that some of the participants had escaped. Dillent inquiry resulted in the discovery of afficient evidence to warrant the arrest of alentino Confrio and Gero Mario as the pri spals in the assault, and they were capt ed and locked up.

Onfro, who was most severely in red, and who may possibly die, was removed the ambulance to the Long Island College lospital. The women, both of whom have fa chances to recover, were not removed from the lone.

President Dias Will Encourage 3

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—Late advices from the city of Mexico say that President Dis and his Cabinet have announced that they will do all in their power to encourage and promote the immigration of Americans into Lover California, particularly into the lands of the International Company, whose headquarters are at Ensanada. There has lately, however, been so much enmity stirred up against this American much entity stirred up against this american immigration by the National and other anti-liberal newspapers in the city of Mexico that, in deference to this agitation and for the purpose of calming it to some extent the Administration has determined to strictly enforce in Lower California the law which prohibits foreigners from acquiring title to real estate in Mexico within twenty leagues of the boundary lines.

Two Mexican Students at Yale Disappear NEW HAVEN, Jan. 15 .-- C. E. Pani and Count Jose Davoulas, Mexican students, who came to Yalo College to take a course in the Sheffield Scientific School, have disappeared. leaving confiding tradesmen in the lurch to the extent of about \$5,000. Pani owed A. Thill, a tailor, \$1,500, and various billiard saloons and iivery stable keepers, wine merchants and to-bacconists from \$200 to \$500 each. They lived in fine style. Pani telegraphed from St. Louis that he had gone there after his girl, that he had sold his Mexican ticket, and that he wanted Mr. Thill to send him \$80, which billiard saloon keeper named Miller says Panishad some trouble with a young woman on Ashman street, and it is believed that he left town on her account. It is thought that Davoulas is in New York. Pani would order a 500 suit of clothes of Mr. Thill, wear thom a day or two, and pawn them, in which way and by pawning his landlord's typewriter, he was enabled to leave the city.

The Trail of Old Beatty Leads to a Hespital Last fall James Beatty, aged 84, came here from Indiana, Pennsylvania, on his way home to Ireland. He bought a ticket for a White Star steamer that salled on Oct. 4. Yesterday afternoon an old gentleman, who refused to tell his name, reported at Police Headquarters that Beatty had been missing since Oct. 4, but that Beatty had been missing since Oct. 4, but that his ticket had been collected on a White Star stenmer that sailed on Oct. 11. He wanted to know if the police had heard anything of Beatty. Serzeant Cass looked over the books and found that James Boatty, aged 81, feil overboard at the White Star line doek on Oct. 4, was fished out and sent to Chambers Street Hospital, and afterward to Bellevue. All that could be learned at Bellevue was that Beatty had been admitted there on Oct. 5, suffering with alcoholism. discharged Oct. 7, and received there again that day. He was sent to the Homeopathic Hospital on Ward's Island on Oct. 10, with the entry "alcoholism and sentlity" against him.

A Blood-stained Hammer Found.

Mrs. Brower of East Meadow, Long Island. who is now recovering fast from the murder-ous blows inflicted on her several weeks ago. speaks of her husband as the assaliant, and she said a few days ago that she was struck Little attention was paid to this reported state-Little attention was paid to this reported statement of the injured woman because, according to all previous reports and even according to her statement to the Coroner, she was asleen when she was struck and it was inferred that she supposed she had been struck with the hammer only because after she was able to move about the house she noticed the hammer was not in its accustomed place. Last night, however, came a report that a party of loys and found a hammer on the Brower premises, and that it was stained with blood.

Supposed to Have Polsoned Himself, A man whose name is supposed to be Fanell, apparently about 30 years old, good looking, and fairly well dressed, was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital from 190 Park row about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and row about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and died about noon. It was thought at first that the man was suffering from consumption. He could not or would not answer questions. When Dr. Wedekind touched his abdomen he seemed to suffer great pain. This and the action of the respiratory organs led Dr. Wedekind to believe that the case was one of poisoning. No. 190 Park row is a ledging home. They say there that the man got up during saturday night to get a glass of water.

St. Stephen's Debt Heducet

The financial report of St. Stephen's Church for 1887 shows receipts of \$2,968.61 and disbursements of \$88,112.28. The actual disbursements for parish purpose were \$53.081.45. Improvements were made as year and paid for to the amount of \$17.26.57, and the debt has been reduced \$14.88552. The debt is now \$139.980.61.

LOSSES BY FIRE

The Missouri Pacific round house at Fort West, with twelve locomotives was burned yesterday. Local 100,000. The Omaha Furniture Company's factory and the Sease Works were burney yesterday Loss A fire at Sedalia, Mo. on Saturday, destroyed Smith's Hall and the boot and shoe stock of W. B. Mackey. Loss The paper mill at Manchester, Conn., knows as the Case-West mill, was burned on Faturilay mist. The mill was recently soid by Case Brothers to Lews Brothers of Burnside. Cardboard and manila paper were made at the mill.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The Austro-Hungarian Delegations will be convoked in May instead of Ortober. The Rev. W. H. Dearborn, the paster of the Universalist Church of the Redsemer, in Hartford, for the past two years, resigned yesterday. William S Milligan of Little Falls has been elected President of the Herkimer County National Hank of that place, to succeed the late Gen Priest. isidore freiberg commercial traveller for A & A Freeman, who easle liquor dealers of Cincinnati dropped deal from heart disease at the Hotel Anderson, in Fittsburgh, last evening The Rev. George Leon Walker, D. D., the paster since 1870 of the told Centre Congregational Church in Hartford, surprised his congregation yesterday by reading a letter of resignation. The reason for his action is his poor health. Dr. Walker is a member of the corporation of Yale College, and is one of the most widely these Congregational clergymen in Connections.